

Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Washington Slave Prison.

The discussion in the senate, on Wednesday, about the "black hole" in Washington called the city jail, has waked up the president, and hence the order of Secretary Seward to Gen. McClellan, in relation to fugitive slaves coming to our army from Virginia.

Senators Wilson and Grimes visited this prison, in consequence of a report made by a detective on the condition of the contrabands incarcerated therein. Sixty of them were found confined in filthy quarters, a prey to contagious diseases, without shoes, with insufficient clothing, bedding or fire, and in a half-starved condition. The majority belonged to rebel masters, from whom they ran away to avoid being carried into the confederate lines, or whose masters left them to join the rebels. Several of them are free men who came with northern regiments, and some were employed by the government at the time of their arrest. One of them was the slave of Mary Hall, who keeps the largest house of ill-fame in Washington. The slave was sent to the jail for safe-keeping, and is boarded by the government of the United States, free of expense to her mistress, to prevent the chattel from running away. Another, a free colored man, said he was put there for walking in the streets with a slave girl. There was danger, if this walking together should be permitted, that the free man would induce the girl to marry him and run away to a free state. Hence our government permits the local municipal authorities to pass a law to punish free colored men with imprisonment for committing the enormous crime of peacefully walking in the streets with one of his own race. It appears from Mr. Seward's order that negroes are arrested and incarcerated in this miserable prison "by the city police, upon the presumption, from their color, that they are fugitive slaves." What the condition of the colored ones must be, subject to the rule of such a police as exists in Washington, under such a practice, can scarcely be imagined.

This subject, as well as slavery in the district, was pretty thoroughly ventilated in the senate, by speeches from Messrs. Wilson, Hale, Grimes, Fessenden and Sumner, and a resolution for the investigation of the city prison, was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. It is, we hope, the beginning of the end of slavery in the District. The shame and disgrace of the developments already made will arouse the indignation of the country, and the people will demand that the evil shall be abated immediately.

It will be seen by the order of Secretary Seward to Gen. McClellan, that the President adheres to the confiscation act, so far as the character of the persons coming within the lines from Virginia are concerned. They must actually have been employed in hostile operations against the government. How can the general know this? The proof of the fact is at Centerville or Manassas, and of course cannot be had. He must go upon the presumption derived from their color and the direction from whence they came, or reject all of them. Here is the weak point in that act which makes it almost useless. Why should the president have so much reverence for this law, while he is ready at once to resort to military law when he chooses? In this very order he strikes down the municipal law of the district when he tells Gen. McClellan to put under military arrest any member of the Washington police who incarcerates one of these confiscated fugitives.

Why not place the whole subject of the condition of the slaves of rebels under military law, and thus have some uniform and efficient plan of disposing of this matter? This dodging behind a law of congress when the slave is likely to obtain his liberty by the rebellion of the master, and then using the military power upon white men, without hesitation, is not quite consistent, and means, we fear, that the government is afraid to look the slavery question, as connected with rebellion, straight in the face.

A HORRIBLE PICTURE OF WAR.—By our dispatches of last night our readers are put in possession of what will constitute one of the most heart-rending pictures of this war. Kansas City has been evacuated by its inhabitants, as far as we can judge from the fact that the whole river country has fallen back, and the whole river country from Sedalia westward is being ravaged by Price's hordes of ruffians in gangs of from fifty to much larger numbers, who are plundering and devastating the entire region. The reign of terror is fearful in our sister state. Shall not a new force be lent to the arms of the government to crush out the rebellion and its plotters by a use of all the rights of war, and the power God has put into our hands?—Chicago Tribune.

We know of no four persons more responsible for the horrible condition of things in Missouri than the editors of the Tribune. By their clamor, with others, against Fremont, the government was induced to remove him, when the army was withdrawn, and his plans reversed; thereupon the rebels overran the country and cause the atrocities above described. Let the Tribune and its partners in this great mistake shoulder the responsibility.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department.

The accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several bureaus present the estimates of the appropriations required for the service of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and also the appropriations necessary to cover deficiencies in the estimates for 1861-'62.

The following statement presents the entire estimated strength of the army, both volunteers and regulars:

States.	3 months.	For the war.	Aggregate.
California.....	4,688	14,636	19,324
Connecticut.....	2,236	12,400	14,636
Delaware.....	775	2,000	2,775
Illinois.....	4,941	50,000	54,941
Indiana.....	4,886	57,332	62,218
Iowa.....	969	19,800	20,769
Kentucky.....	15,000	15,000	30,000
Maine.....	708	16,239	17,000
Maryland.....	7,000	7,000	14,000
Massachusetts.....	3,435	26,760	30,195
Michigan.....	781	28,530	29,311
Minnesota.....	4,160	4,160	8,320
Missouri.....	9,356	22,130	31,486
New Hampshire.....	779	9,600	10,379
New Jersey.....	3,608	9,242	12,850
New York.....	10,288	100,200	110,488
Ohio.....	10,336	81,265	91,601
Pennsylvania.....	19,199	94,760	113,959
Rhode Island.....	1,285	5,888	7,173
Vermont.....	780	8,000	8,780
Virginia.....	779	12,000	12,779
Wisconsin.....	792	14,153	14,945
Kansas.....	5,000	5,000	10,000
Colorado.....	1,000	1,000	2,000
Nebraska.....	2,500	2,500	5,000
Nevada.....	1,000	1,000	2,000
New Mexico.....	1,000	1,000	2,000
Dist. Columbia.....	2,823	1,000	3,823

Estimated strength of the regular army, including the new enlistments under the act of Congress of July 29, 1861..... 20,334

Total..... 660,971

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

Infantry.....	557,293	11,175	568,468
Cavalry.....	14,654	5,711	20,365
Artillery.....	20,380	4,368	24,748
Rifles, Sh'p'sters.....	8,395	8,395	16,790
Engineers.....	107	107	214

610,637 20,334 630,971

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various branches of this department.

The appropriations to cover deficiencies are rendered necessary by the excess of the force in the field over that upon which the estimates were founded, and by extraordinary expenditures connected with the employment and discharge of the three months' contingent.

An item of very heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, equipped, and made available since the called session of congress, and which was not computed for in the estimate. While an increase of cavalry was undoubtedly necessary, it has reached a numerical strength more than adequate to the wants of the service. As it can only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

In organizing our great army, I was effectively aided by the loyal governors of the different states, and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they responded to the call of this department.

Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of five hundred million dollars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal states desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people.

So thoroughly aroused was the national heart, that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million, had not the department felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority, from the representatives of the people to increase the limited number. It will be for congress to decide whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it shall be confined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force to 500,000, I propose with the consent of congress to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard. The adoption of this measure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionally diminish the expenses of the army.

It is said of Napoleon by Jomini, that, in the campaign of 1815, that great general on the 1st of April had a regular army of 200,000 men. On the 1st of June he had increased this force to 414,000. The proposition, adds Jomini, "had he thought proper to inaugurate a vast system of defence, would have raised it to 700,000 men by the 1st of September." At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack upon Fort Sumter, the entire military force at the disposal of this department was 16,000 regulars, principally employed in the west to hold in check marauding Indians. In April, 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of congress of July 22, 1861, the states were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upwards of 600,000 men. If we add to this the number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the government since April last exceeds 700,000 men.

We have here an evidence of the wonderful strength of our institutions. Without conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients, we have raised a greater force than that which, gathered by Napoleon with the aid of all these appliances, was considered an evidence of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the military spirit of the French nation. Here every man has an interest in the government, and rushes to its defence when danger besets it.

By reference to the records of the Revolution it will be seen, that Massachusetts, with a population of 350,000 had at one time 56,000 troops in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire people—a force greatly exceeding the whole number of troops furnished by all the southern states during that war. Should the present loyal states furnish troops in like proportion, which undoubtedly would be the case should any emergency demand it, the government could promptly put into the field an army of over three millions.

It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the noblest degree of discipline of our troops, most of whom were, at short notice, engaged in the pursuits of peace. They are rapidly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men alike evince an earnest desire to accomplish themselves in every duty of camp and field, and the various corps are animated by an emulation to excel each other in soldierly qualities.

The conspiracy against the government extended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,523 miles, and a shore line of 24,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and ammunitions, and scattered our navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation. The history of this rebellion, in common with all others, for obvious causes, records the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disaster at Bull Run was but the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the impetuosity of the country demanded. The betrayal also of our movements by traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and entrench their position, and by a reinforcement in great strength, at the moment of victory, to snatch it from our grasp. This reverse, however, gave no discouragement to our gallant people; they have crowded into our ranks, and although large numbers have necessarily been rejected, a mighty army in invincible array, stands eager to precipitate itself upon the foe. The check that we have received upon the Potomac, has, therefore, postponed the campaign for a few months. The other successes of the rebels, though dearly won, were mere affairs, with no important or permanent advantage. The possession of western Virginia, and the occupation of Indiana and Missouri, have nobly redeemed our transient reverses.

At the date of my last report the states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were threatened with rebellion. In Delaware, the good sense and the patriotism of the people have triumphed over the unholy schemes of the traitors. The people of Kentucky early pronounced themselves, by an unequivocal declaration at the ballot box, in favor of the Union; and Maryland, notwithstanding the efforts of bad men in power in the city of Baltimore, when the opportunity of a general election was afforded, under the lead of her brave and patriotic governor, rebuked by an overwhelming majority the traitors who would have led her to destruction. In Missouri, a loyal state government has been established by the people, thousands of whom have rallied to the support of the federal authority, and, in conjunction with troops from other portions of the country, have forced the rebels to retire into the adjoining state. The government established in Virginia by the loyal portion of her population is in successful operation, and I have no doubt will be sustained by the people of the entire state whenever the threat of the rebel forces shall have been removed.

Thus has it been made clearly apparent that in whatever direction the forces of the Union have extended their protection, the repressed loyalty of the people, irresistibly manifesting itself, has aided to restore and maintain the authority of the government; and I doubt not that the army now assembled on the banks of the Potomac, will under its able leader, soon make such a demonstration as will re-establish its authority throughout the rebellious states.

The loyal governor of Virginia is proceeding to organize courts under the constitution and laws of that state in all the eastern counties in the occupation of our troops. I respectfully suggest that authority should be given to the President to send commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local government wherever the civil authority has ceased to exist, and especially to enforce the obligations of contracts, and the collection of debts due to loyal creditors.

As stated in my last report, at the commencement of this rebellion the government found itself deficient in arms and munitions of war, through the bad faith of those entrusted with their control during the preceding administration. The army at Harper's Ferry having been destroyed to prevent its possession and use by the rebels, the government was compelled to rely upon the single armory at Springfield, and upon private establishments, for a supply of arms. Every effort has been made to increase the capacity of that armory, the greatest product of which, prior to these troubles, has never exceeded 80,000 muskets per month. In consequence of the late armament ordinance, which the force being doubled, and operations vigorously prosecuted day and night, there were made at this establishment, during the past month of October, a total of 6,900 muskets, and it is confidently expected that 10,000 will be manufactured during the present month.

On a recent visit, with a view to enlarge the capacity of the armory, I directed the purchase of a large quantity of machinery already finished, which, when put in operation, will enable this establishment to produce during the next year, 200,000 stand of the justly celebrated Springfield rifles. I respectfully suggest the recommendation of a liberal appropriation by congress for the purpose of yet further increasing the capacity of this armory, believing that it can be made sufficient to supply all the muskets and rifles which the government may hereafter need in any contingency. Located in a healthy country, in the midst of an industrious and ingenious people, where competent workmen can be obtained without difficulty, and efficiently near to all the materials needed in the manufacture of arms, it is at the same time accessible to every part of the country by water and railway communication.

After having made contracts for arms with the private establishments in this country, which were deemed necessary by the President, to insure a speedy and ample supply, to send a special agent to Europe with funds to the amount of two millions of dollars to purchase more. I am gratified to state that he has made arrangements for a large number of arms, part of which have already been delivered. The remainder will be shipped by successive steamers until all shall have been received.

Combinations among manufacturers, importers, and agents, for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undue increase in prices. To prevent advantage being thus taken of the necessities of the government, collectors of customs have been directed to deliver to the agents of the United States all arms and munitions that may be imported into this country.

The demand for arms has called into existence numerous establishments for their manufacture throughout the loyal portion of the country, and it has been the policy of this department to encourage the development of the capital, enterprise and skill of our people in this direction. The government should never have less than a million of muskets in its arsenal, with a corresponding proportion of arms and equipments for artillery and cavalry. Otherwise, it may, at a most critical moment, find itself deficient in guns while having an abundance of men.

I recommend that application be made to congress for authority to establish a na-

tional academy for the manufacture of heavy artillery at such a point as may afford the greatest facilities for that purpose. While a sufficient number of cannon, perhaps, could be procured from private manufacturers, the possession of a national establishment would lead to experiments which would be useful to the country, and prevent imposition in prices by the accurate knowledge that would be acquired of the real value of work of this character.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that legislation was necessary for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, of the militia of the country. Some general plan should be provided by congress in aid of the states, by which our militia can be organized, armed, and disciplined, and made effective at any moment for immediate service. If thoroughly trained in time of peace, when occasion demands, it may be converted into a vast army, confident in its discipline and unconquerable in its patriotism. In the absence of any general system of organization upwards of 70,000 men have already been brought into the field; and in view of the alacrity and enthusiasm that have been displayed, I do not hesitate to express the belief that no combination of events can arise in which this country will not be able not only to protect itself, but contrary to its policy, which is peace with all the world, to enter upon aggressive operations against any power that may intermeddle with our domestic affairs. A committee should be appointed by congress, with authority to sit during the recess, to devise and report a plan for the general organization of the militia of the United States.

It is of great importance that immediate attention should be given to the condition of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes, and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for successful defence. Aggressions are seldom made upon a nation every day, and the policy of the United States is to defend itself, and we would show to the world, that while engaged in quelling disturbances at home we are able to protect ourselves against attacks from abroad.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 6th.

The Memphis Avalanche 3d, contains the following: A large body of forces attacked the confederate forces at Morrisville, East Tennessee, yesterday, killing many men and completely routing them. Maj. Gen. Geo. Crittenden has arrived at Knoxville to take command of the confederate forces.

Gen. Rains had cut Montgomery's forces to pieces, taking Montgomery prisoner. McCulloch had surrounded Sigel at Sedalia. It was believed the latter would be forced to surrender or be cut to pieces.

Gen. Price had crossed the Gasconade river, en route to St. Louis. People everywhere flocking to his support. It is believed he would have an army of 60,000 before reaching St. Louis.

Henry Fry and Jacob M. Hanzler, Unionists, were hung at Greenville, Tennessee, 30th November, for bridge burning.

DECATUR, Ga., Dec. 5th.

To Major General G. H. McCallen:

I am directed by the president to call your attention to the following subject. Persons claimed to be held to service or labor under the laws of the state of Virginia, and actually employed in hostile operations against the government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's force, and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This department understands that such persons, afterwards coming into the city of Washington, are liable to be arrested by the city police, upon the presumption, from their color, that they are fugitives from service or labor.

By the fourth section of the act of congress entitled "An act to enforce the property laws for insurrectionary purposes," such employment is made a full and sufficient cause to attach to service and labor. Persons thus employed and escaping, are received into a military protection of the United States, and their arrest as fugitives from labor or service should be immediately followed by the military arrest of the parties making the seizure. Copies of this communication will be sent to the mayor of the City of Washington, and to the marshal of the District of Columbia, that no collision between the military and civil authorities may be avoided.

I am, General, your very obedient servant,  
WM. H. SEWARD.

The secretary of the treasury has just issued the following general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found and bought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal states:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. In order to secure and proper disposition of the productions of the soil, and all other property found within the limits of states or parts of states declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied or to be hereafter occupied by the troops and authority of the Union, the following regulations are established: There shall be appointed by the secretary of the treasury, with the approbation of the president, agents to reside at such ports or places as are or may be occupied by the forces of the United States, whose duties it shall be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products and property as may be found or brought within the lines of the army, or under the control of the federal authorities.

To enable such agents to fulfil the duties devolved upon them, the military and naval authorities under proper instructions, will send such military aid and protection as may be required to carry out the intentions of this department. Persons bold to serve in the lines of the army, or under the control of the federal authorities, who may be employed by the agent, who will prepare lists of the names, sex and condition of such persons, and as near as may be, their respective ages, together with the names of any persons claiming their services previously; which list shall be made in triplicate, one for the military commandant, one for the agent, and one to be immediately forwarded to the secretary of the treasury.

The persons so listed will be organized for systematic labor in securing and preparing for the market the cotton, rice and other products found within the territory brought under federal control. Pay rolls will be prepared, and a strict account of the labor daily performed by each person entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the laborers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed in proportion to the service rendered, by the agents, and approved by the military commandant and the secretary of the treasury.

An inventory of all horses, mules and other stock, for transportation, and other property, will be carefully made, and a copy transmitted to the secretary of the treasury, signed by such agent. A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct when prepared for shipment. Packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distinguished.

An account of all provisions of whatever character found on such plantations will be taken, and such provisions will be used, as far as may be necessary, for the sustenance of the laborers thereon. Any deficiency of subsistence will be supplied by the United States commissary, upon the requisition of the agent, to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account. Cotton and other articles when prepared for market, shall be shipped for New York, and so far as practicable, by the returning government transports, and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agent at New York, unless otherwise specially directed by the secretary of the treasury. Carefully detailed accounts will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the government, and of all expenditures made. The commanding general will transmit a weekly account of his proceedings to the secretary of the treasury, and render his accounts in duplicate for monthly settlement. All requisitions, bills of lading and invoices will be countersigned by the military commandant, or by such officers as he may designate for the purpose. Each agent will so transmit his business and keep his accounts that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens who may maintain, or who may within reasonable time resume the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30.

Patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Along the coast there is one sheet of flame and smoke. Many military companies in New Orleans are volunteering for thirty days service at Columbus, Ky.

CAIRO, Dec. 5.

Special dispatch in Memphis papers of the 2d gives an account of a great battle at Morrisville, East Tennessee, between the federal forces under Parsons Brownlow and the rebels, fought Dec. 1st, in which the federal were victorious. Rebel despatches claim it the first Union victory of the war. Brownlow had 3,000 men. Rebel force not ascertained. Rout of rebels complete.

New York, Dec. 5.

A private from Port Royal, states that one of the quartermasters has, on his own responsibility, set about 40 gangs at work. The negroes are induced to work and are to receive 30 cents per 100 pounds for all marketable cotton, and they have gone into the business, it is represented, with enthusiasm.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Washington ordering the 75th regiment of New York volunteers, Col. Dodge, now in camp at Governor's Island, to proceed to Fort Pickens.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.

Rolla correspondence states that Col. Grousel, of the 36th Illinois, had written his resignation, when nearly all his officers professed, and Col. Grousel finally destroyed the letter.

A large number of Arkansas exiles have arrived at Rolla, and joined Col. Phelps' regiment of Missouri volunteers.

There are strong rumors of more arrests in connection with contracts, in town today.

News is scarce. The Democrat denounces the message. The Republican and the News sustain and endorse its failure to recommend emancipation.

A private dispatch announces the evacuation of Kansas City by Col. Jennison and his regiment. The telegraph office there will be closed, the operator being compelled to leave, together with all Union families. Provisions belonging to Unionists are being sent to Leavenworth and Atchison.

SEBASTIA, Mo., Dec. 4.

The country west of here is again reported to be overrun with numerous bands of from 50 to 75 men, who represent that they are from Price's army. They enter every Union man's house, and carry off all the bedding, clothing and provisions they can find, and drive off all the horses and cattle. The larger gangs have teams and wagons to transport their booty. They will undoubtedly run to Price, as soon as they can steal enough to supply their wants for the winter.

A detachment of cavalry left here this morning, and we shall probably soon hear of some skirmishes.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Special to Tribune.—Col. Leonard, of the 13th Massachusetts, telegraphed to General Banks, yesterday, that his men at Hancock shelled and dispersed a party passing westward, too small for attack but large enough for trouble. For some time past the enemy has sent out daily, from Fairfax Court House, a scouting party of 1,000 or 2,000 men. It breaks up into squads of 50 or 100 who attack our picket guards.

Lieut. Knight, of company B, 3d New Jersey, went with 55 men as far as Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. They stretched two telegraph wires across the old Broadrock road, one as high as the forehead of a man, and the other lower, and awaited the result on this side. Presently half a company of rebel cavalry dashed up on a charge. The wires unseated two or three and threw the rest into confusion. Our men rushed up, emptied six saddles and took one prisoner. Eight of the party who were in ambush completed the rout and emptied two more saddles; eight horses galloped within our lines.

One horseman taken prisoner was orderly sergeant Dunham, of 6th Georgia Hussars. He gives information respecting the enemy's scouting expedition. He says that the post office, hitherto at Fairfax Court house, has been removed to Manassas.

A letter from Port Royal states that a recently taken prisoner there, says that the ship Fingal, from Glasgow, with 70 rifled cannon and a cargo of rifles and munitions of war, run up Savannah river in a fog since our fleet captured forts Walker and Beauregard, and that there are 8,000 soldiers at Savannah. This information is discarded as the navy department has learned from prisoners recently taken, however, speak of the arrival of a vessel laden with contraband of war, in the latter part of November. She is probably the last that will reach that point.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

New York, Dec. 6.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived from Port Royal the 3d. No news. Health of the troops good. Beauregard unoccupied. She brings five of the crew of the schooner Albion taken in attempting to run the blockade. She also brings one secession spy taken at Port Royal.

ROLLA, Mo., Dec. 6.

Advices from the southwest say that McCulloch has gone into winter quarters on Pea Ridge, near Bentonville, Benton county, Arkansas, where he is putting up barracks for his troops. Nothing definite is known of Price's movements. Gen. McBride was at Springfield with 2,000 men on Sunday last.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 6.

Brigadier General J. W. Denver has arrived and has been assigned to the command of all the Kansas regiments. A portion of Lane's brigade remains at Fort Scott. The 1st regiment is ordered to Wyandotte. The 4th cavalry, known as Jennison's regiment, is stationed at Johnny Lake, on the Delaware Reservation, nearly opposite Parkville, Missouri. The 2d regiment is nearly recruited, and will occupy the village

of Kickapoo, 10 miles above this city. The river remains open, but trouble with marauding parties is anticipated when it freezes over. Trains are again running on the Plate county road. Our mail communications east are re-established.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.

By order of Gen. Hunter, Col. Jennison's regiment moved to a point between Kansas City and Leavenworth yesterday. All communication between here and Leavenworth is cut off. The rebel Hays, with 300 men, visited Independence, Monday, seized all the horses belonging to the Pacific Stage Company and made a general confiscation of all the property of Union citizens.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.

The ship Yorkshire from Liverpool, reports, Nov. 28th, latitude 41° 14', longitude 61°, passed a steamer barque rigged, showing the rebel flag. She appeared as if she had lost her bulwarks. She had a spread eagle on her stern and a white wheel house. She was steering south east.

The steamship Baltic sailed for Fort Pickens with the New York 75th regiment this P. M.

The French steam frigates Pomone and Catwit sailed today.

SEBASTIA, Mo., Dec. 5th.

Yesterday a party of exasperated citizens of all parties, attacked a gang of rebels from Price's army, under Captains Young and Wheatley, near Dunkburg, about 20 miles west of here, killing 7 and wounding 10 of them. Among the killed was Capt. Young. None of the citizens were killed or severely wounded. Three of the wounded rebels have since died. Judge Birch, who had been a prisoner in Price's camp for some time past, arrived here today, released on parole.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 5.

Office, on the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk bringing several Charleston passengers, but no news of any kind. Gen. Wool also dispatched a flag of truce for Norfolk, with a number of letters and clothing for the prisoners at Richmond.

The steamer Illinois leaves for Port Royal with troops for Gen. Sherman, this evening.

The Norfolk Day Book, of today, contains a message from Gen. Letcher, the main points of which is his regret that Ft. Monroe is not in possession of the confederate states. The rebel congress, at its session on the 3d inst., passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. Sterling Price for his active service in Missouri.

Gov. Letcher urges a forward movement. He says the banks of the Potomac are not the place to fight, but the banks of the Susquehanna.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.

A dispatch from Savannah, in the Richmond papers of yesterday, dated 4th inst., says—Sixteen of the ships of the enemy are now inside of the bar, and an attack on Fort Pulaski is hourly expected. The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday says—It is currently reported that Gen. Floyd's command has been ordered to another important post. A telegram dated Nashville, 3d inst., says that Gen. Floyd has fallen back to within thirty miles of the Virginia, and East Tennessee railroad.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 6.

Flour receipts 17,565 bbls., and market may be quoted a shade firmer. Sales 13,000 bbls., 5,450,50 super state and western, 5,700,75 extra state, 5,700,95 common to medium extra western, 5,000,95 shipping brands extra. Flour market quiet. Flour shdls. firmer—5,450,50 superfine. Receipts of wheat 230,016 bu. Market rules quite firm, fair export demand. Sales 111,000 bu., 129,219 Milwaukee club, 1,304 1,31 amber Iowa, 1,25 good Chicago spring.

THE CONVENTION AT WHEELING HAS CHANGED THE NAME OF THE NEW STATE FROM KANSAS TO THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

MARRIED.

By Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, at the American House, December 6th, 1861, A. J. MITCHELL and Miss C. A. ROBINSON, both of Green county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

DR. M. B. JOHNSON

has removed to

Jackman & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

NICE AND CHEAP.

A FURTHER assortment of goods and cheap. Kerosene Lamps just received, which will be sold lower than ever. Also, shades, clock, and other goods. J. H. CURTIS, Decker Drug Store.

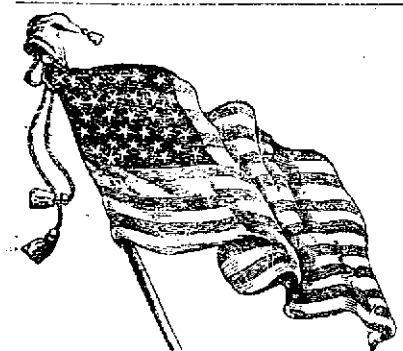
KEROSENE OIL.

CLEAR, free from odor and non-explosive for sale at lowest market price, at the

PEOPLES' DRUG STORE, 204 West Milwaukee street, Janesville.



## Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Washington Slave Prison.

The discussion in the senate, on Wednesday, about the "black hole" in Washington called the city jail, has waked up the president, and hence the order of Secretary Seward to Gen. McClellan, in relation to fugitive slaves coming to our army from Virginia.

Senators Wilson and Grimes visited this prison, in consequence of a report made by a detective on the condition of the contrabands incarcerated therein. Sixty of them were found confined in filthy quarters, a prey to contagious diseases, without shoes, with insufficient clothing, bedding or fire, and in a half-starved condition. The majority belonged to rebel masters, from whom they ran away to avoid being carried into the confederate lines, or whose masters left them to join the rebels. Several of them are free men who came with northern regiments, and some were employed by the government at the time of their arrest. One of them was the slave of Mary Hall, who keeps the largest house of ill-fame in Washington. The slave was sent to the jail for safe-keeping, and is boarded by the government of the United States, free of expense to her mistress, to prevent the chattel from running away. Another, a free colored man, said he was put there for walking in the streets with a slave girl. There was danger, if this walking together should be permitted, that the free man would induce the girl to marry him and run away to a free state. Hence our government permits the local municipal authorities to pass a law to punish free colored men with imprisonment for committing the enormous crime of peacefully walking in the streets with one of his own race. It appears from Mr. Seward's order that negroes are arrested and incarcerated in this miserable prison "by the city police, upon the presumption, from their color, that they are fugitive slaves." What the condition of the colored race must be, subject to the rule of such a police as exists in Washington, under such a practice, can scarcely be imagined.

This subject, as well as slavery in the district, was pretty thoroughly ventilated in the senate, by speeches from Messrs. Wilson, Hale, Grimes, Fessenden and Sumner, and a resolution for the investigation of the city prison, was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. It is, we hope, the beginning of the end of slavery in the developments already made will arouse the indignation of the country, and the people will demand that the evil shall be abated immediately.

It will be seen by the order of Secretary Seward to Gen. McClellan, that the President adheres to the confiscation act, so far as the character of the persons coming within the lines from Virginia are concerned. They must "actually have been employed in hostile operations against the government." How can the general know this? The proof of the fact is at Centerville or Manassas, and of course cannot be had. He must go upon the presumption derived from their color and the direction from whence they came, or reject all of them. Here is the weak point in that act which makes it almost useless. Why should the president have so much reverence for this law, while he is ready at once to resort to military law when he chooses? In this very order he strikes down the municipal law of the district when he tells Gen. McClellan to put under military arrest any member of the Washington police who incarcerates one of these confiscated fugitives. Why not place the whole subject of the condition of the slaves of rebels under military law, and thus have some uniform and efficient plan of disposing of this matter? This dodging behind a law of congress when the slave is likely to obtain his liberty by the rebellion of the master, and then using the military power upon white men, without hesitation, is not quite consistent, and means, we fear, that the government is afraid to look the slavery question, as connected with rebellion, straight in the face.

A HORRIBLE PICTURE OF WAR.—By our dispatches of last night our readers are put in possession of what will constitute one of the most heart-rending pictures of this war. Kansas City has been evacuated by its inhabitants, as far as we can judge Jennison has fallen back, and the whole river country from Sedalia westward is being ravaged by Price's hordes of ruffians in gangs of from fifty to much larger numbers, who are plundering and devastating the entire region. The reign of terror is fearful in our sister state. Shall not a new force be lent to the arms of the government to crush out the rebellion and its plotters by a use of all the rights of war, and the power God has put into our hands?—Chicago Tribune.

We know of no four persons more responsible for the horrible condition of things in Missouri than the editors of the Tribune. By their clamor, with others, against Fremont, the government was induced to remove him, when the army was withdrawn, and his plans reversed; thereupon the rebels overrun the country and cause the atrocities above described. Let the Tribune and its partners in this great mistake shoulder the responsibility.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department.

The accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several bureaus present the estimates of the appropriations required for the service of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and also the appropriations necessary to cover deficiencies in the estimates for 1861-'62.

The following statement presents the entire estimated strength of the army, both volunteers and regulars:

States.	3 months.	For the year.	Aggregate.
California.....	4,683	4,683	4,683
Connecticut.....	2,236	12,400	14,636
Delaware.....	775	2,000	2,775
Illinois.....	4,941	80,000	84,941
Indiana.....	4,686	57,332	62,018
Iowa.....	968	19,800	20,768
Kentucky.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Maine.....	768	16,249	17,007
Maryland.....	7,000	7,000	7,000
Massachusetts.....	3,435	26,760	30,195
Michigan.....	781	23,550	24,331
Minnesota.....	1,600	1,600	1,600
Missouri.....	9,356	22,130	31,486
New Hampshire.....	779	9,600	10,379
New Jersey.....	3,608	9,342	12,950
New York.....	10,188	100,200	110,388
Ohio.....	10,286	81,265	91,551
Pennsylvania.....	13,199	94,760	107,959
Rhode Island.....	1,285	6,898	7,183
Vermont.....	780	8,000	8,780
Virginia.....	779	12,000	12,779
Washington.....	792	14,153	14,945
Wisconsin.....	512	5,000	5,512
Colorado.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kansas.....	2,500	2,500	2,500
Nevada.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
New Mexico.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dist. Columbia.....	2,823	1,000	3,823

Estimated strength of the regular army, including the new army, under act of Congress of July 29, 1861..... 20,334

Total..... 660,971

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Aggregate.
Infantry.....	557,208	11,175	568,383
Cavalry.....	54,654	5,741	50,395
Artillery.....	20,380	1,308	24,688
Rifles, Sh'ps'aters	8,395	—	8,395
Engineers.....	—	107	107
	640,637	18,230	658,867

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various branches of this department.

The appropriations to cover deficiencies are rendered necessary by the excess of the force in the field over that upon which the estimates were founded, and by extraordinary expenditures connected with the employment and discharge of the three months' contingent.

An item of very heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, equipped, and made available since the beginning of the year. This force was not computed for in the estimate. While an increase of cavalry was undoubtedly necessary, it has reached a numerical strength more than adequate to the wants of the service. As it can only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

In organizing our great army, I was effectively aided by the loyal governors of our different states, and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism with which they responded to the call of this department. Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of five hundred million dollars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal states desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people.

So thoroughly aroused was the national heart, that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million, had not the department felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of a vast system of limited number. It will be for congress to decide whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it shall be confined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force to 500,000, I propose with the consent of congress to consolidate several regiments as may from time to time fall below the regular number. The adoption of this measure will reduce the number of officers, and proportionately diminish the expenses of the army.

It is said of Napoleon by Jomini, that, in the campaign of 1815, that great general on the 1st of April had a regular army of 200,000 men. On the 1st of June he had increased this force to 414,000. The proportion, Jomini, "had he thought proper to increase it to 700,000, would have raised it to 700,000, by the 1st of September." At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack upon Fort Sumter, the entire military force at the disposal of this department was 16,000 regulars, principally employed in the west to hold in check marauding Indians. In April, 73,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 men were actually obtained. Under the authority of the act of congress of July 29, 1861, the states were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upwards of 600,000 men. If we add to this the number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the government since April last exceeds 700,000 men.

We have here an evidence of the wonderful strength of our institutions. Without conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients, we have raised a greater force than that which, gathered by Napoleon with the aid of all these appliances, was considered an evidence of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the military spirit of the French nation. Here every man has an interest in the government, and rushes to its defence when danger besets it.

By reference to the records of the Revolution it will be seen that Massachusetts, with a population of 350,000, had at one time 56,000 troops in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire people—a force greatly exceeding the whole number of troops furnished by all the southern states during that war. Should the present loyal states furnish troops in like proportion, which undoubtedly would be the case should any emergency demand it, the government could promptly put into the field an army of over three millions.

It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the creditable degree of discipline of our troops, most of whom were, a short time ago, engaged in the pursuits of peace. Which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men alike have an earnest desire to accomplish their mission every day of camp and field, and the various corps are animated by an emulation to excel each other in soldierly qualities.

The conspiracy against the government extended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,623 miles, and a shore line of 24,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and scattered our navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation.

The history of this rebellion, in common with all others, for obvious causes, records the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disaster at Bull Run was but the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the impetuosity of the country demanded. The betrayal also of our movements by traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and entrench their position, and by a reinforcement in great strength, at the moment of victory, to snatch it from our grasp. This reverse, however, gave no discouragement to our gallant people; they have crowded into our ranks, and a mighty army is necessarily being recruited to precipitate invincible array, stands eager to precipitate itself upon the foe. The check that we have received upon the Potomac, has, therefore, but postponed the campaign for a few months. The other successes of the rebels, though dearly won, were mere affairs, with no important or permanent advantage. The possession of western Virginia and the occupation of Hatteras and Beaufort, have not redeemed our tactical reverses.

At the date of my last report the states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were threatened with rebellion. In Delaware, the good sense and the patriotism of the people have triumphed over the unholy schemes of the traitors. The people of Kentucky early pronounced themselves, by an unequivocal declaration at the ballot box, in favor of the Union; and Maryland, notwithstanding the efforts of bad men, has remained loyal to the government.

When the opportunity of a general election was afforded, under the lead of her brave and patriotic governor, rebuked by an overwhelming majority the traitors who would have led her to destruction. In Missouri, a loyal state government has been established by the people, thousands of whom have rallied to the support of the federal authority, and, in conjunction with troops from other portions of the country, forced the rebels to retire into the adjoining state. The government established in Virginia by the loyal portion of the population is in successful operation, and I have no doubt will be sustained by the people of the entire state whenever the thralldom of the rebel forces shall have been removed.

Thus has it been made clearly apparent that in whatever direction the forces of the Union have extended their protection, the loyalty of the people, irresistibly expressing itself by the ballot box, has restored and maintained the authority of the government; and I do not doubt that the army now assembled on the banks of the Potomac, will under its able leader, soon make such a demonstration as will re-establish its authority throughout the rebellious states.

The loyal governor of Virginia is proceeding to organize courts under the constitution and laws of the state in all the sections of the state, and to occupy of our troops. I respectfully submit that the duty should be given to the President to send commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local government wherever the civil authority has ceased to exist, and especially to enforce the obligations of contracts, and the collection of debts due to loyal creditors.

As stated in my last report, at the commencement of this rebellion the government found itself deficient in arms and munitions of war, through the betrayal of those entrusted with their control during the preceding administration. The armor at Harper's Ferry having been destroyed to prevent its possession and use by the rebels, the government was compelled to rely upon the single armory at Springfield, and upon private establishments, for a supply of arms. Every effort has been made to increase the capacity of that armory, the great product of which, prior to these troubles, has never exceeded 300 armaments per month. In charge of an able and energetic ordnance officer, the force being doubled, and operations vigorously prosecuted day and night, there were made at this establishment, during the past month of October, a total of 6,900 muskets, and it is confidently expected that 10,000 will be manufactured during the present month.

A recent visit, with a view to enlarge the capacity of the armory, I directed the purchase of a large quantity of machinery already finished, which, when put in operation, will enable this establishment to produce during the next year, 200,000 steel of the justly celebrated Springfield rifles.

I respectfully suggest the recommendation of a liberal appropriation by congress for the purpose of yet further increasing the capacity of this armory, believing that it can be made sufficient to supply all the muskets and rifles which the government may hereafter need in any contingency. Located in a healthy country, in the midst of an industrious and an ingenious people, where competent workmen can always be obtained without difficulty, and sufficiently near to all the materials needed in the manufacture of arms, it is at the same time accessible to every part of the country by water and railway communication.

After having made contracts for arms with the private establishments in this country, it was deemed necessary by the President, to send a special agent to Europe with funds to the amount of two millions of dollars to purchase more. I am gratified to state that he has made arrangements for a large number of arms, part of which have already been delivered. The remainder will be shipped by successive steamers until all shall have been received.

Combinations among manufacturers, importers, and agents, for the sale of arms, have in many cases, caused an undue increase in prices. To prevent this, and being thus taken of the necessities of the government, collectors of customs have been directed to deliver to the agents of the United States all arms and munitions that may be imported into this country.

The demand for arms has called into existence numerous establishments for their manufacture throughout the loyal portion of the country, and it has been the policy of this department to encourage the development of the capital, enterprise and skill of our people in this direction. The government should never have less than a corresponding proportion of arms and equipments for artillery and cavalry. Otherwise, it may, at a most critical moment, find itself deficient in guns while having an abundance of men.

I recommend that application be made to congress for authority to establish a na-

tional foundry for the manufacture of heavy artillery at such a point as may afford the greatest facilities for that purpose. While a sufficient number of cannon, perhaps, could be procured from private manufacturers, the possession of a national establishment would lead to experiments which would be useful to the government, and would be a check upon the excessive prices which would be acquired of the real value of work of this character.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that legislation was necessary for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, of the militia of the country. Some general plan should be provided by congress in aid of the states, by which our militia can be organized, armed, and disciplined, and made effective at any moment for immediate service. If thoroughly trained in time of peace, when occasion demands it may be converted into a vast army, confident in its discipline and unconquerable in its patriotism. In the absence of any general system of organization upwards of 70,000 men have already been brought into the field; and in view of the alacrity and enthusiasm that have been displayed, I do not hesitate to express the belief that no combination of events can arise in which the country will not be able not only to protect itself, but contrary to its policy, which is peace with all the world, to enter upon aggressive operations against any power that may interfere with our domestic affairs. A committee should be appointed by congress, with authority to sit during the recess, to devise and report a plan for the general organization of the militia of the United States.

It is of great importance that immediate attention should be given to the condition of our fortifications on the seaboard, and the lakes, and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for successful defence. Aggressions are seldom made upon a nation ever ready to defend its honor and to repel insult; and we would show to the world, that while engaged in quelling disturbances at home we are able to protect ourselves against attacks from abroad.

(To be concluded.)

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 5th. The Memphis Avalanche 3d, contains the following: A large body of Unionists attacked the confederate forces at Morris-town, East Tennessee, yesterday, killing a large number and completely routing them. Maj. Gen. Crittenden has arrived at Knoxville to take command of the confederate forces.

Gen. Rains had sent Montgomery's forces to picket taking Montgomery prisoner. McClellan had surrounded Signal at Sedalia. It was believed the latter would be forced to surrender or be cut to pieces. Gen. Price had crossed the Gasconade river, en route to St. Louis. People everywhere flocking to his support. It is believed he would have an army of 60,000 before reaching St. Louis.

Henry Fry and Jacob M. Henzelier, Unionists, were hung at Greenville, Tennessee, 30th November, for treason burning. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Dec. 4th, 1861. To Major General Geo. B. McClellan:

I am directed by the president to call your attention to the following subject. Persons claiming to be fugitives from service or labor under the laws of the United States, and actually employed in hostile operations against the government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's force, and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This department understands that such persons, afterwards coming into the city of Washington, are liable to be arrested by the city police, that they are furnished with service or labor by the fourth section of the act of congress, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," such employment is made a full and sufficient confiscation to any further claims to service and labor. Persons thus employed and escaping, are received into a military protection of the United States, and their arrest as fugitives from labor or service should be immediately followed by the military arm of the parties making the seizure. Copies of this order will be sent to the mayor of the City of Washington, and to the marshal of the District of Columbia, that any collision between the military and civil authorities may be avoided.

I am, General, your very obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

The secretary of the treasury has just issued the following general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found and bought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal states:

In order to the security and proper disposition of the productions of the soil, and all other property found within the limits of the territory or parts of states declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied or to be hereafter occupied by the troops and authority of the Union, the following regulations are established:

There shall be appointed by the secretary of the treasury, with the approbation of the president, agents to reside at such ports or places as are or may be occupied by the forces of the United States, whose duties it shall be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products and products of the soil as may be found or brought within the lines of the United States, under the control of the federal authorities.

To enable such agents to fulfill the duties devolved upon them, the military and naval authorities under proper instructions, will render such military aid and protection as may be required to carry out the intentions of this department. Persons held to service for life, under state laws, who may be found within such limits, may be employed by the agent, who will prepare lists of the names, sex and condition of such persons, and as near as may be, their respective ages, together with the names of any persons claiming their services previously; which list shall be made in triplicate, one for the military commandant, one for the agent, and one to be immediately forwarded to the secretary of the treasury.

The persons so listed will be organized for systematic labor in securing and preparing for market the cotton, rice and other products of the soil, and the territory brought under federal control. Every mill will be prepared, and a strict account of the labor daily performed by each person entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the laborers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed, in proportion to the service rendered, by the agents, and approved by the military commandant and the secretary of the treasury.

An inventory of all horses, mules and other stock, for transportation, and other property, shall be carefully made, and a copy transmitted to the secretary of the treasury, signed by such agent. A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct from those prepared for shipment. Packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distin-

guished. An account of all provisions of whatever character found on such plantations will be taken, and such provisions will be used, as far as may be necessary, for the sustenance of the laborers thereon. Any deficiency of subsistence will be supplied by the United States commissary, upon the requisition of the agent, to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account. Cotton, when available, when prepared for market, shall be shipped for New York, and so far as practicable, by the returning government transports, and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agent at New York, unless otherwise specially directed by the secretary of the treasury. Carefully detailed accounts will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the government, and of all expenditures made. The commanding general will transmit a weekly account of his proceedings to the secretary of the treasury, and render his accounts in duplicate for monthly settlement. All requisitions, bills of lading and invoices will be countersigned by the military commandant, or by such officers as he may designate for the purpose. Each agent will so transmit his business and keep his accounts that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens who may be accused, or who may within reasonable time show the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30. Patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Along the coast there is one sheet of flame and smoke. Many military companies in New Orleans are volunteering for thirty days service at Columbus, Ky.

CAIRO, Dec. 5. Special dispatch in Memphis papers of the 2d inst., an account of a great battle at Montgomery, East Tennessee, between federal forces under Parson Brownlow and the rebels, fought Dec. 1st, in which the federals were victorious. Rebel dispatches call it the first Union victory of the war. Brownlow had 3,000 men. Rebel force not ascertained. Rout of rebels complete.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5. A private from Port Royal, states that one of the quartermasters has, on his own responsibility, set about 40 guns at work. The negroes are induced to work and to receive 30 cents per 100 pounds for all marketable cotton, and they have gone into the business, it is represented, with enthusiasm.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Washington ordering the 75th regiment of New York volunteers, Col. Dodge, now in camp at Governor's Island, to proceed to Fort Pickens.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4. Rolla correspondence states that Col. Grousel, of the 36th Illinois, had written his resignation, when nearly all his officers protested, and Col. Grousel finally destroyed the letter.

A large number of Arkansas exiles have arrived at Rolla, and joined Col. Phelps' regiment of Missouri volunteers.

There are strong rumors of more arrests in connection with contracts, in town to-day.

News is scarce. The Democrat denounces the message. The Republican and the News sustain and endorse its failure to recommend emancipation. A private dispatch announces the evacuation of Kansas City by Col. Jennison and his regiment. The telegraph office there will be closed, the operator being compelled to leave, together with all Union families. Provisions belonging to Unionists are being sent to Leavenworth and Atchafalaya.

SEDLIA, Mo., Dec. 4. The country west of here is again reported to be overrun with numerous bands of from 50 to 75 men, who represent that they are from Price's army. They enter every Union man's house, and carry off all the bedding, clothing and provisions they can find, and drive off all the horses and cattle. The larger gangs have teams and wagons and are making their booty. They will undoubtedly run to Price, as soon as they can steal enough to supply their wants for the winter.

A detachment of cavalry left here this morning, and we shall probably soon hear of some skirmishes.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. Special to Tribune.—Col. Leonard, of the 13th Massachusetts, telegraphed to General Banks, yesterday, that his men at Hancock had captured a large number of rebel prisoners for trouble. For some time past the enemy has sent out daily, from Fairfax Court House, a scouting party of 1,000 or 2,000 men. It breaks up into squads of 50 or 100 who attack our picket guards.

Lieut. Knight, of company B, 3d New Jersey, went with 65 men as far as Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. They stretched two telegraph wires across the old Broad road, one as high as the forehead of a man on horse-back, and the other lower down, and awaited the result on this side. Presently half a company of rebel cavalry dashed up on a charge, the first into confusion. Our men rushed up, emptied six saddles and took one prisoner. Light of the party who were in ambush completed the rout and emptied two more saddles; eight horses galloped within our lines.

One horseman taken prisoner was orderly sergeant Danham, of 6th Georgia busars. He gives information regarding the enemy's scouting expedition. He says that the post office, hitherto at Fairfax court house, has been removed to Manassas.

A letter from Port Royal states that a recently taken prisoner there, says that the ship *Fingal*, from Glasgow, with 70 rifled cannon and a cargo of rifles and munitions, was captured by the rebels at Port Royal. The ship was captured by the rebels at Port Royal. The ship was captured by the rebels at Port Royal.

Advices from the southwest say that McClellan has gone into winter quarters on Pea Ridge, near Bentonville, Benton county, Arkansas, where he is putting up barracks for his troops. Nothing definite is known of Price's movements. Gen. McBride was at Springfield with 2,000 men on Sunday last.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 6. Brigadier General J. W. Denver has arrived and has been assigned to the command of all the Kansas regiments. A portion of Lane's brigade remains at Fort Scott. The 4th regiment is ordered to Wyandotte. The 1st cavalry, known as the *Jennison* regiment, is stationed at John's Bluff, on the Delaware Reservation, nearly opposite Parkville, Missouri. The 2d regiment is nearly recruited, and will occupy the village

of Kickapoo, 10 miles above this city.—The river remains open, but trouble with marauding parties is anticipated when it freezes over. Trains are again running on the Platte county road. Our mail communications east are re-established.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5. By order of Gen. Hunter, Col. Jennison's regiment moved to a point between Kansas City and Leavenworth yesterday. All communication between here and Independence is cut off. The rebel Hays, with 300 men, visited Independence, Monday, seized all the horses belonging to the Pacific Stage Company and made a general confiscation of all the property of Union citizens.

BOSTON, Dec. 6. The ship *Yorkshire* from Liverpool, reports, Nov. 28th, latitude 41° 14', longitude 61°, passed a steamer bearing 147°, showing the rebel flag. She appeared as if she had lost her bulwarks. She had a spread eagle on her stern and a white wheel house. She was steering south east.

The steamship *Balto* sailed for Fort Pickens with the New York 75th regiment this P. M.

The French steam frigates *Pomonte* and *Catwif* sailed to-day.

SEDLIA, Mo., Dec. 5th. Yesterday a party of exasperated citizens of all parties, attacked a gang of rebels from Price's army, under Captains Young and Wheatley, near Dunkburg, about 20 miles west of here, killing 7 and wounding 10 men. Among the killed was Capt. Young. The rebels were killed or severely wounded. Three of the wounded rebels have since died. Judge Birch, who has been a prisoner in Price's camp for some time past, arrived here to-day, released on parole.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 5. A flag of truce came down from the rebels bringing several Charleston passengers, but no news of any kind. Gen. Wool also dispatched a flag of truce for Norfolk, with a number of letters and clothing for the prisoners at Richmond.

The steamer *Illinois* leaves for Port Royal with troops for Gen. Sherman, this evening.

The Norfolk Day Book, of to-day, contains a message from Gen. Letcher, the main points of which is his regret that Ft. Monroe is not in possession of the confederate states. The rebel congress, at its session on the 3d inst., passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. Sterling Price for his active service in Missouri. Gov. Letcher urges a forward movement. He says the banks of the Potomac are not the place to fight, but the banks of the Susquehanna.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6. A dispatch from Savannah, in the Richmond papers of yesterday, dated 4th inst., says—Sixteen of the ships of the enemy are now inside of the bar, and an attack on Fort Pulaski is hourly expected. The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday says—It is currently reported that Gen. Floyd's command has been ordered to another important post. A telegram dated Nashville, 3d inst., says that Gen. Floyd has fallen back to within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad.

THE MARKET. NEW YORK, Dec. 6. Flour receipts 17,665 bbls., and market may be quoted a shade firmer. Sales 15,000 bbls., 5,45a5.50 super state and western, 5,70a5.75 extra state, 5,70a5.90 common medium extra western, 5,90a5.95 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour, shade firmer—5,45a5.50 superfine. Receipts of wheat 230,000 bu. Market rules quite firm, fair export demand. Flour, 000 bu., 1,29a1.31 Milwaukee club, 1,30a1.31 amber Iowa, 1,25 good Chicago spring.

The convention at Wheeling has changed the name of the new state from Kan







**BEN BORNEHEIM**

**BEN. BORNHEIM**

THE

**Peoples' Friend.**

---

The Season for the purchase of

**Fall and Winter Goods**

has arrived, and with it, at

**BEN. BORNHEIM'S**

**CLOTHING EMPORIUM,**

IN

**Myers' Block,**

**Main Street, - Janesville, Wis.**

## CLOTHING EMPORIUM, INC.

**Myers' Block,**  
Main Street, - Janesville, Wis.,  
MAY now be found the most magnificent stock of  
**CLOTHING !**  
brought to this city. Not only this, but it is the  
**CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT**  
that was ever piled together upon the shelves of any  
room in the state. His facilities for purchasing  
goods are  
**B E T T E R**  
than those of any other man in the state, so that he  
**CAN AND WILL**  
sell Clothing at a  
Lower Figure and a Smaller Profit

than any other establishment in our midst.

**Other Cheap Concerns**  
 say "crack their cheeks" with their blowing, and  
 make themselves heralds to a noisy world, with poet-  
 ical quotations, but as for Ben. Bornhelm, he talks to  
**SENSIBLE PEOPLE,**  
 and calls to them, at the

and sends to them, at the

**Smallest Profit**  
the

**BEST KIND OF CLOTHING**  
at the most

**Reasonable Rates.**  
His present stock of

**FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING**  
consists of a splendid variety of  
**Heavy Overcoats,**

**Business Coats,**  
Black, Brown and Blue  
**Broadcloth Coats.**  
Also, of the finest kind of  
**Pants, Vests, Hats & Caps,**  
with  
**FURNISHING GOODS,**

consisting of any number of  
**COATS,**  
**DRAWERS,**  
**CRAVATS,**  
**BUCKSKIN GLOVES & MITTENS,**  
 and all other articles necessary for the most  
**Complete & Perfect Outfit**  
 that any gentleman may need or desire. **His**  
**Manufacturing Department**

well supplied as any other similar one in the west, and he has in his employ a cutter who

**Never Fails to Fit,**

who in his skill and taste cannot be surpassed in the city. Come then to the

**CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE**

in Janesville.

**DON'T SQUANDER YOUR MONEY.**

Don't be deceived by the

**GASSING PROPENSITIES** —

of others, but come where your

**INTERESTS WILL BE ADVANCED,**

and where

**Square & Fair Dealing**

is the Watchword.

**BEN. BORNHEIM,**

**MYERS' BLOCK,**

CORNER MAIN STREET,  
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

**ROCK COUNTY BANK,**  
Newville, Wisconsin.

**Directors:**  
JACKMAN, J. J. R. PUSE, J. D. CROSBY,  
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Particular attention paid to collections.  
Deposits made in the principal cities of the United  
States and Great Britain.  
We purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit,  
and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the usual rates.  
TIMOTHY JACKMAN, President.  
B. Chosser, Cashier. sd1912

**Interesting to Housekeepers.**  
**The Right Thing Has Come.**

ns your Feathers of all Dirt & Bad Smell  
D make them as lively as new without the least  
injury. M. J. Cross, proprietor of A. Bailey's  
Patent Steam Feather Renovator for Rock county,  
engaged rooms on Court street, opposite the

John Brown would announce to the inhabitants of  
the village that he can take their feathers and clean  
and return them to the same day. All orders  
to post office box 153 will receive prompt at-  
tention. Newbury, Oct. 10th, 1861. ou:ld3dm

**MILITARY STRAPS!**

**MCKEY & BRO.,**  
ALSO now in stock a full and complete assortment  
suitable for  
**Military Clothing,**  
consisting of double width -  
**BLUE DOESKIN**  
new article for Military Coats, as it will not nap  
and altogether used in New York city.

**Service Shoulder Straps**  
and all trimmings to match. Our cutter,  
**MR. O'BRIEN,**

water at his business, having cut in New York  
Boston thousands of garments for almost every  
of service.

**CADET CLOTH,**  
Fatigue Dresses, also on hand. Officers wishing  
to do well to examine our stock before leav-  
ing elsewhere.  
McKEY & BRO.  
Lexington, Oct. 8th, 1861.

**CATHOLIC BOOKS.**

OF HEAVEN.  
TO PARADISE.  
SACRED MANDAL  
HAY'S SINCERE CHRISTIAN,  
HAY'S DEVOUT CHRISTIAN,  
THE FLOOD OF THE GARDEN  
"THE BLESSED SACRAMENT,"  
THE CRACKER & THE CRACKER,  
CHILD'S CATHOLIC PRIMER.  
DOUGAY CATHOLICISM.

**O. J. DEARBORN,**  
No. 5, Main St., Jamaica.

**NOTICE.**

Persons indebted to the late firm of Scarcell & Co., or persons indebted to any of the late firm of Scarcell & Co., are required to pay such amounts to Messrs. Patten & Bailey, and to pay no other party other than Messrs. Patten & Bailey, 1501, Broadway, New York, before the 15th inst.

**HENRY SCARCELL.**

**Now Things!**

**NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!**  
P Song of the Chicago Irish Brigade, Col. Ma-  
rsh's Requiem March, Sadly the Bells Toll the  
of the Hero, My Heart is Like a Silent Lute

on Lillie; Union, God and Liberty; The Beau-  
aiden Just Over the Way; Mother, Oh Sing of  
; Only Waiting; Dixie Land, with brilliant  
ons, and many other new and popular songs, re-  
this day at the Music Store of





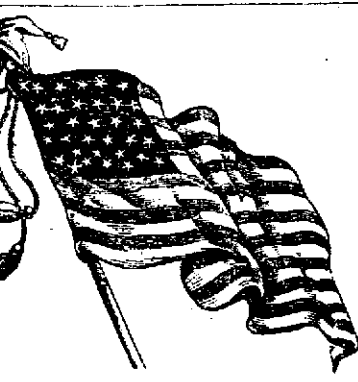












Where breaks the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Washington Slave Prison.

The discussion in the senate, on Wednesday, about the "black hole" in Washington called the city jail, has waked up the president, and hence the order of Secretary Seward to Gen. McClellan, in relation to fugitive slaves coming to our army from Virginia.

Senators Wilson and Grimes visited this prison, in consequence of a report made by a detective on the condition of the contrabands incarcerated therein. Sixty of them were found confined in filthy quarters, a prey to contagious diseases, without shoes, with insufficient clothing, bedding or fire, and in a half-starved condition. The majority belonged to rebel masters, from whom they ran away to avoid being carried into the confederate lines, or whose masters left them to join the rebels. Several of them are free men who came with northern regiments, and some were employed by the government at the time of their arrest. One of them was the slave of Mary Hall, who keeps the largest house of ill-fame in Washington. The slave was sent to the jail for safe-keeping, and is boarded by the government of the United States, free of expense to her mistress, to prevent the chattel from running away. Another, a free colored man, said he was put there for walking in the streets with a slave girl. There was danger, if this walking together should be permitted, that the free man would induce the girl to marry him and run away to a free state. Hence our government permits the local municipal authorities to pass a law to punish free colored men with imprisonment for committing the enormous crime of peacefully walking in the streets with one of his own race. It appears from Mr. Seward's order that negroes are arrested and incarcerated in this miserable prison "by the city police, upon the presumption, from their color, that they are fugitive slaves." What the condition of the colored race must be, subject to the rule of such a police as exists in Washington, under such a practice, can scarcely be imagined.

This subject, as well as slavery in the district, was pretty thoroughly ventilated in the senate, by speeches from Messrs. Wilson, Hale, Grimes, Fessenden and Sumner, and a resolution for the investigation of the city prison, was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. It is, we hope, the beginning of the end of slavery in the District. The shame and disgrace of the developments already made will arouse the indignation of the country, and the people will demand that the evil shall be abated immediately.

It will be seen by the order of Secretary Seward to Gen. McClellan, that the President adheres to the confiscation act, so far as the character of the persons coming within the lines from Virginia are concerned. They must "actually have been employed in hostile operations against the government." How can the general know this? The proof of the fact is at Centerville or Manassas, and of course cannot be had. He must go upon the presumption derived from their color and the direction from whence they came, or reject all of them. Here is the weak point in that act which makes it almost useless. Why should the president have so much reverence for this law, while he is ready at once to resort to military law when he chooses? In this very order he strikes down the municipal law of the district when he tells Gen. McClellan to put under military arrest any member of the Washington police who incarcerates one of these confiscated fugitives. Why not place the whole subject of the condition of the slaves of rebels under military law, and thus have some uniform and efficient plan of disposing of this matter? This dodging behind a law of congress when the slave is likely to obtain his liberty by the rebellion of the master, and then using the military power upon white men, without hesitation, is not quite consistent, and means, we fear, that the government is afraid to look the slavery question, as connected with rebellion, straight in the face.

A HORRIBLE PICTURE OF WAR.—By our dispatches of last night our readers are put in possession of what will constitute one of the most heart-rending pictures of this war. Kansas City has been evacuated by its inhabitants, as far as we can judge, because the city has fallen back, and the whole river country from Sedalia westward is being ravaged by Price's hordes of ruffians in gangs of from fifty to much larger numbers, who are plundering and devastating the entire region. The reign of terror is fearful in our sister state. Shall not a new force be lent to the arms of the government to crush out the rebellion and its plotters by a use of all the rights of war, and the power God has put into our hands?—Chicago Tribune.

We know of no four persons more responsible for the horrible condition of things in Missouri than the editors of the Tribune. By their clamor, with others, against Fremont, the government was induced to remove him, when the army was withdrawn, and his plans reversed; thereupon the rebels overrun the country and cause the atrocities above described. Let the Tribune and its partners in this great mistake shoulder the responsibility.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

War Department, Dec. 1, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department.

The accompanying reports of the chiefs of the several bureaus present the estimates of the appropriations required for the service of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, and also the appropriations necessary to cover deficiencies in the estimates for 1861-62.

The following statement presents the entire estimated strength of the army, both volunteers and regulars:

States.	Volunteers.	Regulars.
California.....	3 months. For the war. Aggregate.	
Connecticut.....	2,236	12,400
Delaware.....	775	2,000
Illinois.....	4,941	80,000
Indiana.....	4,686	57,332
Iowa.....	968	19,800
Kentucky.....	768	12,233
Maine.....	3,435	26,760
Maryland.....	781	28,550
Massachusetts.....	4,160	4,160
Michigan.....	9,356	22,130
Minnesota.....	779	9,600
Missouri.....	3,608	9,342
New Hampshire.....	10,188	100,200
New Jersey.....	10,236	81,205
New York.....	19,199	94,760
Pennsylvania.....	1,285	8,898
Rhode Island.....	780	8,000
Vermont.....	779	12,000
Virginia.....	792	14,153
Wisconsin.....	5,000	5,000
Kansas.....	1,000	1,000
Colorado.....	2,500	2,500
Nebraska.....	1,000	1,000
New Mexico.....	1,000	1,000
Dist. Columbia.....	2,823	1,000

Estimated strength of the regular army, including the new enlistments under act of Congress of July 29, 1861..... 20,334

Total..... 660,971

The several arms of the service are estimated as follows:

Infantry.....	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Aggregate.
.....	537,208	11,175	548,383
Cavalry.....	54,654	5,744	60,398
Artillery.....	20,380	4,308	24,688
Rifles, Sharpshooters.....	8,393	8,393	
Engineers.....	107	107	

640,637 20,334 660,971

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. They have been reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the public interests, and are based upon a strictly economical administration of the various branches of this department.

The appropriations to cover deficiencies are rendered necessary by the excess of the force in the field over that upon which the estimates were founded, and by extraordinary expenditures connected with the employment and discharge of the three months' contingent.

An item of very heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, equipped, and made available since the called session of congress, and which was not computed for in the estimate. While an increase of cavalry was undoubtedly necessary, it has reached a number not adequate to the wants of the service. As it can only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

In organizing our great army, I was effectively aided by the loyal governors of the different states, and I cheerfully acknowledge the prompt patriotism which they responded to the call of this department.

Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of five hundred million dollars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal states desired to swell the army, and every community was anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our people.

So thoroughly was the national heart, that I have no doubt this force would have been swollen to a million, had not the department felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority from the representatives of the people to increase the limited number. It will be for congress to decide whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war, or whether it shall be confined to the strength already fixed by law. In the latter case, with the object of reducing the volunteer force to 500,000, I propose with the consent of congress to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard. The adoption of this measure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionally diminish the expenses of the army.

It is said of Napoleon by Jomini, that, in the campaign of 1815, that great general on the 1st of April had a regular army of 200,000 men. On the 1st of June he had increased this force to 414,000. The proportion, adds Jomini, "had he thought proper to inaugurate a vast system of defence, would have raised it to 700,000 men by the 1st of September." At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack upon Fort Sumter, the entire military force at the disposal of this department was 16,000 regulars, principally employed in the west to hold in check marauding Indians. In April, 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of congress of July 22, 1861, the states were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upwards of 600,000 men. If we add to this the number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the government since April last exceeds 700,000 men.

We have here an evidence of the wonderful strength of our institutions. Without conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients, we have raised a greater force than that which, gathered by Napoleon with the aid of all these appliances, was considered an evidence of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the military spirit of the French nation. Here every man has an interest in the government, and rushes to its defence when danger threatens it.

By reference to the records of the Revolution it will be seen that Massachusetts, with a population of 350,000 had at one time 56,000 troops in the field, or over one-sixth of her entire people—a force greatly exceeding the whole number of troops furnished by all the southern states during that war. Should the present loyal states furnish troops in like proportion, which undoubtedly would be the case should any emergency demand it, the government could promptly put into the field an army of over three millions.

It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the creditable degree of discipline of our troops, most of whom were, a short time since, engaged in the pursuits of peace. While they are rapidly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men alike evince an earnest desire to accomplish themselves in every duty of camp and field, and the various corps are animated by an emulation to excel each other in soldierly qualities.

The conspiracy against the government extended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,523 miles, and a shore line of 24,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and ammunitions, and scattered our navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The effort to restore the Union, which the government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation.

The history of this rebellion, in common with all others, for obvious causes, records the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disaster at Bull Run was but the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the impetuosity of the country demanded. The betrayal also of our movements by traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and entrench their position, and by a reinforcement in great strength, at the moment of victory, to snatch it from our grasp. This reverse, however, gave no discouragement to our gallant people; they have crowded into our ranks, although a number have necessarily been rejected as unfit for service, by an unqualified declaration at the ballot box, in favor of the Union; and Maryland, notwithstanding the efforts of bad men in power in the city of Baltimore, when the opportunity of a general election was afforded, under the lead of her brave and patriotic governor, rebuked by an overwhelming majority the traitors who would have led her to destruction. In Missouri, a loyal state government has been established by the people, thousands of whom have rallied to the support of the federal authority, and, in conjunction with troops from other portions of the country, have forced the rebels to retire into the adjoining state. The government established in Virginia by the loyal portion of her population is in successful operation, and I have no doubt will be sustained by the people of the entire state, who have been rebuked by the rebel forces shall have been rebuked.

Thus has it been made clearly apparent that in whatever direction the forces of the Union have extended their protection, the repressed loyalty of the people, irresistibly manifesting itself, has aided to restore and maintain the authority of the government; and I doubt not that the army now assembled on the banks of the Potomac, will under its able leader, soon make such a demonstration as will re-establish its authority throughout the rebellious states.

The loyal governor of Virginia is proceeding to organize courts under the constitution and laws of the state in all the eastern portions of the state, and to suppress the rebellion of the seceding troops. I respectfully suggest that authority should be given to the President to send commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local government wherever the civil authority has ceased to exist, and especially to enforce the obligations of contracts, and the collection of debts due to loyal creditors.

As stated in my last report, at the commencement of this rebellion the government found itself deficient in arms and munitions of war, through the bad faith of those entrusted with their control during the preceding administration. The treasury at Harper's Ferry having been destroyed to prevent its possession and use by the rebels, the government was compelled to rely upon the single arsenal at Springfield, and upon the private armaments of the army. Every effort has been made to increase the capacity of that armory, the greatest product of which, prior to these troubles, has never exceeded 800 muskets per month. In charge of an able and energetic ordnance officer, the force being doubled, and operations vigorously prosecuted day and night, there were made at this establishment, during the past month of October, a total of 6,900 muskets, and it is confidently expected that 10,000 will be manufactured during the present month. On a recent visit, with a view to enlarge the capacity of the armory, I directed the purchase of a large quantity of machinery already finished, which when put in operation will enable this establishment to produce during the next year, 200,000 stand of the justly celebrated Springfield rifles.

I respectfully suggest the recommendation of a liberal appropriation by congress for the purpose of yet further increasing the capacity of this armory, believing that it can be made sufficient to supply all the muskets and rifles which the government may hereafter need in any contingency. Located in a healthy country, in the midst of an industrious and an ingenious people, where competent workmen can always be obtained without difficulty, and sufficiently near to all the materials needed in the manufacture of arms, it is at the same time accessible to every part of the country by water and railway communication.

After having made contracts for arms with the private establishments in this country, it was deemed necessary by the President, to insure a speedy and ample supply, to send special agent to Europe with funds to the amount of two millions of dollars to purchase more. I am gratified to state that he has made arrangements for a large number of arms, part of which have already been delivered. The remainder will be shipped by successive steamers until all shall have been received.

Combinations among manufacturers, importers, and agents, for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undue increase in prices. To prevent advantage being thus taken of the necessities of the government, collectors of customs have been directed to deliver to the agents of the United States all arms and munitions that may be imported into this country.

The demand for arms has called into existence numerous establishments for their manufacture throughout the country, and it has been the policy of this department to encourage the development of the capital, enterprise and skill of our people in this direction. The government should never have less than a million of muskets in its arsenal, with a corresponding proportion of arms and equipments for artillery and cavalry. Otherwise, it may, at a most critical moment, find itself deficient in guns while having an abundance of men.

I recommend that application be made to congress for authority to establish a national foundry for the manufacture of heavy artillery at such a point as may afford the greatest facilities for that purpose. While a sufficient number of cannon, perhaps, could be procured from private manufacturers, the possession of a national establishment would lead to experiments which would be useful to the country, and prevent imposition in prices by the accurate knowledge that would be acquired of the real value of work of this character.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that legislation was necessary for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, of the militia of the country. Some general plan should be provided by congress in aid of the states, by which our militia can be organized, armed, and disciplined, and made effective at any moment for immediate service. If thoroughly trained in time of peace, when occasion demands, it may be converted into a vast army, confident in its discipline and unconquerable in its patriotism. In the absence of any general system of organization upwards of 70,000 men have already been brought into the field; and in view of the alacrity and enthusiasm that have been displayed, I do not hesitate to express the belief that no combination of events can arise in which this country will not be able not only to protect itself, but contrary to its policy, which is peace with all the world, to enter upon aggressive operations against any power that may intermeddle with our domestic affairs. A committee should be appointed by congress, with authority to sit during the recess, to devise and report a plan for the general organization of the militia of the United States.

It is of great importance that immediate attention should be given to the condition of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes, and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for successful defence. Aggressions are seldom made upon a nation ever ready to defend its honor and to repel insults; and we would show to the world, that while engaged in quelling disturbances at home we are able to protect ourselves against attacks from abroad.

(To be concluded.)

## REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 5th.

The Memphis Avalanche, 3d, contains the following: A large body of Unionists attacked the confederate forces at Morris-town, East Tennessee, yesterday, killing a large number and completely routing them. Maj. Geo. Crittenden has arrived at Knoxville to take command of the confederate forces.

Gen. Rains had cut Montgomery's forces to pieces, taking Montgomery prisoner. McCulloch had surrounded Sigel at Sedalia. It was believed the latter would be forced to surrender or be cut to pieces. Gen. Price had crossed the Gasconade river, en route to St. Louis. People everywhere flocking to his support. It is believed he would have an army of 60,000 before reaching St. Louis.

Henry Fry and Jacob M. Henzler, Unionists, were hung at Greenville, Tennessee, 30th November, for bridge burning.

Major General Geo. B. McClellan:

I am directed by the president to call your attention to the following subject. Persons claimed to be held to service or labor under the laws of the state of Virginia, and actually employed in hostile operations against the government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's force, and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This department understands that such persons, afterwards coming into the city of Washington, are liable to be arrested by the city police, upon the presumption, from their color, that they are fugitive slaves. They are sent to the city of Washington, and are actually employed in hostile operations against the government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's force, and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This department understands that such persons, afterwards coming into the city of Washington, are liable to be arrested by the city police, upon the presumption, from their color, that they are fugitive slaves. They are sent to the city of Washington, and are actually employed in hostile operations against the government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's force, and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac.

The country west of here is again reported to be overrun with numerous bands of from 50 to 75 men, who represent that they are from Price's army. They enter every Union man's house, and carry off all the bedding, clothing and provisions they can find, and drive off all the horses and cattle. The larger gangs have teams and wagons to transport their booty. They will undoubtedly run to Price, as soon as they can steal enough to supply their wants for the winter.

A detachment of cavalry left here this morning, and we shall probably soon hear of some skirmishes.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Special to Tribune.—Col. Leonard, of the 13th Massachusetts, telegraphed to General Banks, yesterday, that his men at Hancock shelled and dispersed a party passing westward, too small for attack but large enough for trouble. For some time past the enemy has sent out daily from Fairfax Court House, a scouting party of 1,000 or 2,000 men. It broke up into squads of 50 or 100 who attack our picket guards.

Lieut. Knight, of company B, 3d New Jersey, went with 55 men as far as Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. They stretched two telegraph wires across the old Braddock road, one as high as the forehead of a man on horse-back, and the other lower down, and awaited the result on this side. Presently half a company of rebel cavalry dashed up on a charge. The wires unseated two or three and threw the rest into confusion. Our men rushed up, emptied six saddles and took one prisoner. Eight of the party who were in ambush completed the rout and emptied two more saddles; eight horses galloped within our lines.

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## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

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An inventory of all horses, mules and other stock, for transportation, and other property, will be carefully made, and a copy transmitted to the secretary of the treasury, signed by such agent. A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct when prepared for shipment. Packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distinguished.

guished. An account of all provisions of whatever character found on such plantations will be taken, and such provisions will be used, as far as may be necessary, for the sustenance of the laborers thereon. Any deficiency of subsistence will be supplied by the United States commissary, upon the requisition of the agent, to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account. Cotton and other articles when prepared for market, shall be shipped for New York, and so far as practicable, by the returning government transports, and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agent at New York, unless otherwise specially directed by the secretary of the treasury. Carefully detailed accounts will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the government, and of all expenditures made. The commanding general will transmit a weekly account of his proceedings to the secretary of the treasury, and render his accounts in duplicate for monthly settlement. All requisitions, bills of lading and invoices will be countersigned by the military commander, or by such officers as he may designate for the purpose. Each agent will so transmit his business and keep his accounts that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens who may maintain, or who may within reasonable time resume the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30. Patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Along the coast there is one sheet of flame and smoke. Many military companies in New Orleans are volunteering for thirty days service at Columbus, Ky.

Cairo, Dec. 5. Special dispatch in Memphis papers of the 2d gives an account of a great battle at Morristown, East Tennessee, between the federal forces under Parson Brownlow and the rebels, fought Dec. 1st, in which the federals were victorious. Rebel detachments called it the first Union victory of the war. Brownlow had 3,000 men. Rebel force not ascertained. Rout of rebels complete.

New York, Dec. 5. A private from Port Royal, states that one of the quartermasters has, on his own responsibility, sent about 40 gangs at work. The negroes are induced to work on the plantations by the promise of 20 cents per 100 pounds for all marketable cotton, and they have gone into the business, it is represented, with enthusiasm.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Washington ordering the 75th regiment of New York volunteers, Col. Dodge, now in camp at Governor's Island, to proceed to Fort Pickens.

St. Louis, Dec. 4. Rolla correspondence states that Col. Grousel, of the 36th Illinois, had written his resignation, when nearly all his officers protested, and Col. Grousel finally destroyed the letter.

A large number of Arkansas exiles have arrived at Rolla, and joined Col. Phelps' regiment of Missouri volunteers.

There are strong rumors of more arrests in connection with contracts, in town to-day.

News is scarce. The Democrat denounces the message. The Republican and the News sustain and endorse its failure to recommend emancipation.

A private dispatch announces the evacuation of Kansas City by Col. Jennison and his regiment. The telegraph office there will be closed, the operator being compelled to leave, together with all Union families. Provisions belonging to Unionists are being sent to Leavenworth and Atchison.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 4. The country west of here is again reported to be overrun with numerous bands of from 50 to 75 men, who represent that they are from Price's army. They enter every Union man's house, and carry off all the bedding, clothing and provisions they can find, and drive off all the horses and cattle. The larger gangs have teams and wagons to transport their booty. They will undoubtedly run to Price, as soon as they can steal enough to supply their wants for the winter.

A detachment of cavalry left here this morning, and we shall probably soon hear of some skirmishes.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

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of Kickapoo, 10 miles above this city.—The river remains open, but trouble with marauding parties is anticipated when it freezes over. Trains are again running on the Platte county road. Our mail communications east are re-established.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.

By order of Gen. Hunter, Col. Jennison's regiment moved to a point between Kansas City and Leavenworth yesterday. All communication between here and Independence is cut off. The rebel Hays, with 300 men, visited Independence, Monday, seized all the horses belonging to the Pacific Stage Company and made a general confiscation of all the property of Union citizens.

Boston, Dec. 6.

The ship Yorkshire from Liverpool, reports, Nov. 25th, latitude 41° 14', longitude 61° 19', passed a steamer barque rigged, showing the rebel flag. She appeared as if she had lost her bulwarks. She had a spread eagle on her stern and a white wheel house. She was steering south east.

The steamship Baltic sailed for Fort Pickens with the New York 75th regiment this P. M.

The French steam frigates Pomone and Catwilt sailed to-day.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 5th.

Yesterday a party of exasperated citizens of all parties, attacked a gang of rebels from Price's army, under Captains Young and Wheatley, near Dunksburg, about 20 miles west of here, killing 7 and wounding 10 of them. Among the killed was Capt. Young. None of the citizens were killed or severely wounded. Three of the wounded rebels have since died. Judge Birch, who had been a prisoner in Price's camp for some time past, arrived here to-day, released on parole.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 5.

A flag of truce came down from Norfolk bringing several Charleston passengers, but no news of any kind. Gen. Wool also dispatched a flag of truce for Norfolk, with a number of letters and clothing for the prisoners at Richmond.

The steamer Illinois leaves for Port Royal with troops for Gen. Sherman, this evening.

The Norfolk Day Book, of to-day, contains a message from Gen. Letcher, the main points of which is his regret that Ft. Monroe is not in possession of the confederate states. The rebel congress, at its session on the 3d inst., passed a resolution of thanks to Gen.







